





Space Communications and Navigation Overview Explorer Workshop July 13, 2010



SCaN Networks



Manned Missions



Sub-Orbital Missions



Earth Science Missions





Lunar Missions







DSN

NEN/NASA





SN



Alaska



Partner Station: Gilmore Creek, Alaska



USN Alaska Poker Flat & North Pole, Alaska



Madrid Complex Madrid, Spain



Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT) Svalbard, Norway

Space Science Missions



Swedish Space Corp. (SSC)

Kiruna, Sweden



German **Space** ency (DLR) Weilheim, Germany



Goldstone Complex Fort Irwin, California



USN Hawaii South Point, Hawaii



White Sands Complex White Sands, New Mexico

White Sands Ground Terminal, White Sands, New Mexico



Guam Remote Ground Terminal



USN Australia Dongara, Australia



Canberra Complex Canberra. Australia

Merritt Island Launch Annex Merritt Island, Florida



University of Chile Santiago, Chile



Station Wallops, Virginia



McMurdo Ground Station McMurdo Base, Antarctica



Satellite Applications Center





Hartebeesthoek, Africa



SCaN Networks- (cont'd)



Space Network



Near Earth Network



DESCRIPTION

Deep Space Network



- Global orbital satellite communications fleet
- Optimized for *continuous*, high data rate communications
- Critical for human spaceflight safety & critical event coverage

- World-wide network of stations
- Evolved from fully NASAowned to portfolio of owned assets and procured commercial services (greater than 50%)
- Surge capability through partnerships (e.g., NOAA)
- Optimized for *cost-effective*, high data rate services

- Three station global network of large-scale antennas
- Focused on detecting and differentiating faint signals from stellar noise
- Optimized for data capture from deep space distances orders of magnitude above near Earth

SAMPLE MISSIONS

Space Shuttle
International Space Station
Hubble Space Telescope

Aqua, Aura Lunar Recon. Orbiter QuikSCat

Mars Rovers
Cassini

Spitzer Space Telescope



NASA Telecommunications Policy



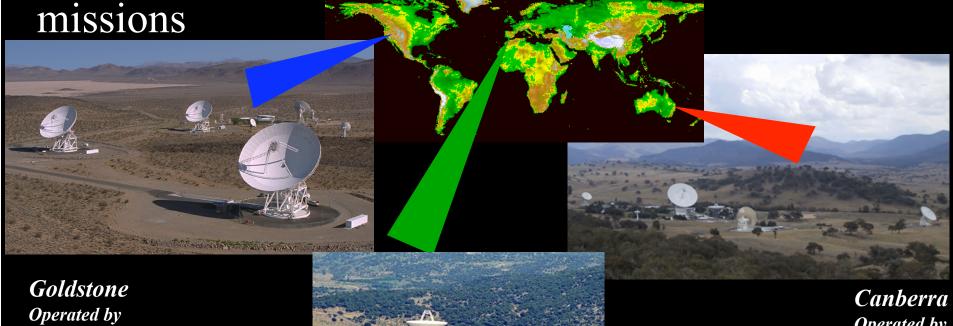
- NASA Policy Directive 8074.1, Management and Utilization of NASA's Space Communication and Navigation Infrastructure, states NASA Mission Directorates shall:
 - Use SCaN networks to meet their communication and navigation requirements for human and robotic space missions
 - Where appropriate and cost-effective for the Agency, MDs, in coordination with the SCaN Program Office, may use pre-existing infrastructure external to NASA for this purpose, as long as no new facilities are constructed using NASA funds
 - Not design or develop space C&N infrastructures independent of SCaN NASA is planning on transitioning to Ka-band in the future due to congestion in other bands
- NASA is planning on transitioning to Ka-band in the future due to congestion in other bands
 - SMD decision to do so starting with missions launching in 2015
 - Thus the AO specifies the use of Ka-band for science telemetry, unless the bandwidth used for science data downlink conforms to SFCG Recommendation 23-1 (<12 MHz bandwidth in deep space, <8 MHz at Mars)
 - In preparation for the retirement of the 70m dishes, SMD has decided on a single 34m policy (see AO for details)



The Deep Space Network



Comprises three major tracking sites around the globe to provide continuous communication and navigation support for the world's deep space



ITT for JPL

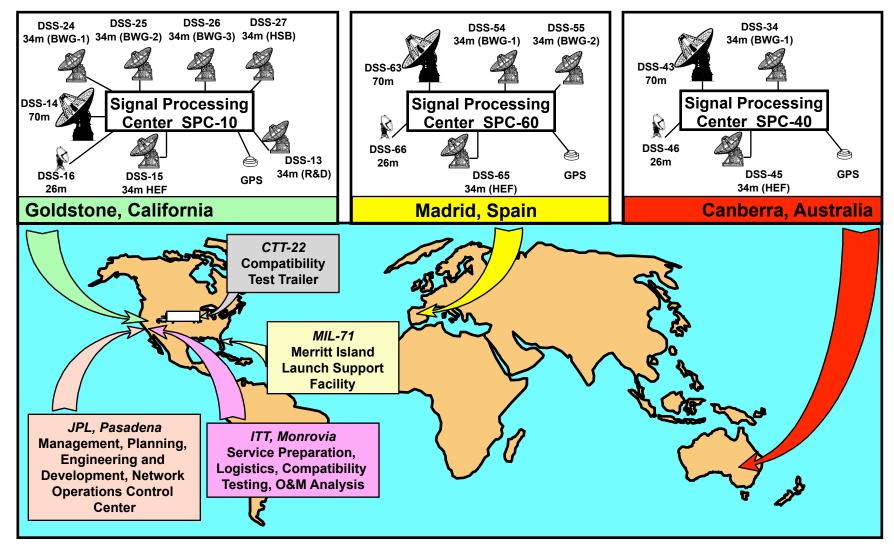
Madrid Operated by **INSA for INTA**

Operated by Raytheon for CSIRO



DSN Sites

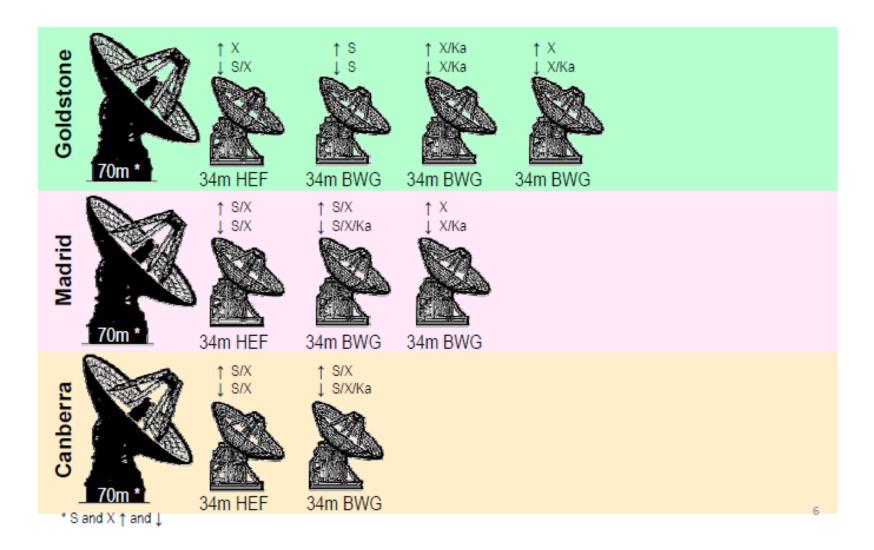






DSN Configuration Today

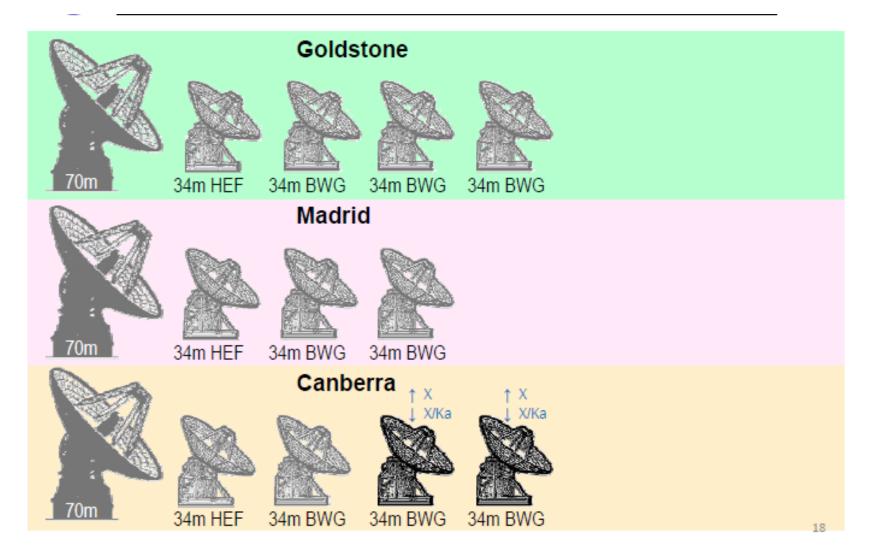






DSN Configuration 2016

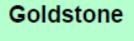






DSN Configuration 2025







鳌







34m BWG 34m BWG

34m BWG

34m BWG

Madrid



34m BWG



34m BWG



34m BWG



34m BWG



34m BWG

All systems to be upgraded to have:

↑ X

↓ X/Ka

S-band will be retained for legacy missions

Canberra



34m BWG



34m BWG



34m BWG



34m BWG



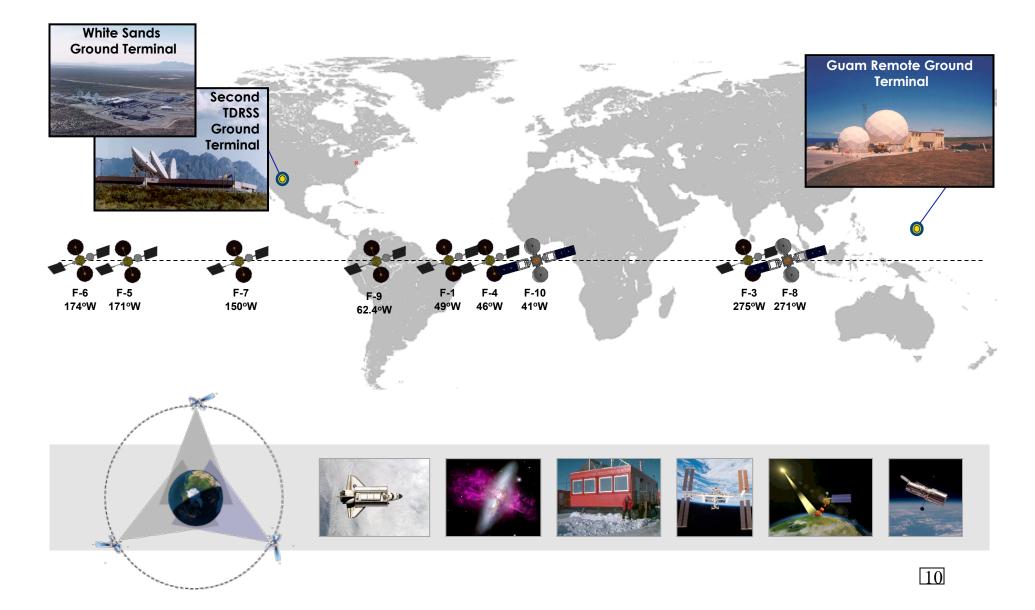
34m BWG

19



Space Network (SN) Overview







TDRSS Ground Segment(White Sands Complex)







White Sands Ground Terminal (WSGT) 19m antennas

- The Space Network Project operates two functionally identical, geographically separated ground terminals at the White Sands Test Facility
- The White Sands Complex has five Space to Ground Link Terminals (SGLT)
- Remotely controlled ground unit at Guam and Western Australia



Near Earth Network Overview



Earth Science Missions



Space Science Missions



Shuttle Launch and Landing



Sub-Orbital Missions



Lunar Missions



Alaska Satellite Facility Fairbanks, Alaska



Partner Station: NOAA CDA Station Gilmore Creek, Alaska



USN Alaska (1) Poker Flat, Alaska



USN Alaska (2)



Kongsberg Satellite Services



Swedish Space Corp. (SSC)



White Sands Complex White Sands, New Mexico



USN Hawaii Station South Point, Hawaii



Launch Annex



Wallops, Virginia



University of Chile Santiago, Chile



McMurdo Ground Station McMurdo Base, Antarctica







USN Australia Dongara, Australia



Satellite Applications Center Hartebeesthoek, Africa



Commercial Partner

Merritt Island Merritt Island, Florida





SCaN Customer Commitment Offices



- JPL/DSN Commitments Future Planning Office
 - Deep Space Network mission design, proposal support, service agreements and compatibility testing
 - http://deepspace.jpl.nasa.gov/advmiss
- GSFC/Network Integration Management Office (NIMO)
 - Space Network and Near Earth Network mission design,
 proposal support, service agreements and compatibility testing
 - http://scp.gsfc.nasa.gov/nimo



SCaN Points of Contact



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